BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
J. S. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
" " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can remain under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1860. NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.
R. B. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
R. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
July 14th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 61 Murray st., NEW YORK.
Nov. 17, 1859—36-6m*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will adopt personal attention to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
July 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES,
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
Next Journal Building.
Will practice in Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office next to A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Nutt and Water Streets.
March 8, 1860.—158&29.

A. F. BIZZELL.

BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8, 1860. 28-tf

ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give attention to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
November 29, 1859. 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
Has a stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dyestuffs, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 29, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
Nov. 29, 1859. 40-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, for sale or shipment.
We have wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enabling us to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. B. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
Wm. Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of any produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Tenders his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of the same.
The Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale. No additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Nov. 29th, 1859.

JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
Hon. John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
Wm. McRae, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
November 29, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 50-tf

A. F. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Hall's Wharf,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will attend personal attention to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
[April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Nov. 29th, 1859. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Machinery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Princess streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTERERS, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. B. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. Jervis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
" " " " " Salem, do.
Hon. J. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, *ENGINES, BOILERS,*
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Nov. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Professional and Business Cards.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166 1m—30-1y.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tf8

Schools.

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, Jr., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:

Tuition in Elementary Branches,.....	$ 9 00
" " Higher "	12 50
" " Languages, ...	15 00

No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS SCHOOL will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.
TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,.....	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,.....	20 00
" in Academic "	15 00
" in Primary "	12 00
" in Music on Piano,.....	20 00
" Harp,.....	25 00
" Melodeon,.....	18 00
" Guitar,.....	18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,.....	20 00
" " in Water Colors,.....	12 00
Grecian Painting,.....	15 00
Drawing,.....	10 00

Use of Piano $4. Harp $5, Melodeon $3, Guitar $2 50.
One half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 17th, 1860. 267-1w—47 t10

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 26t of July, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition in the College Course,.....	$70 00
Board and Tuition in the Preparatory Course,.....	60 00

This Institution has been in successful operation several years. The facilities here for obtaining a thorough and accomplished education are not surpassed by any similar institution in the State. For a Catalogue, apply at the Book store of Mr. George H. Kelley, or address the undersigned.
S. M. FROST.
June 4, 1860. 231-1m—41-2m*

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address
Rev. W. A. SMITH,
President Randolph Macon College, Virginia.
July 19th, 1860. 47-t10

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,...	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,.....	12 50
" in higher English,.....	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,.....	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

BAPTIST SEMINARY AT WARSAW.
THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will open on the first of August.
The following classes will be formed immediately on the opening of the session:
PRIMARY CLASS.
COMMERCIAL CLASS:
In which young men, desiring to be fitted for practical business, will receive the necessary instruction.
TEACHERS' CLASS:
For the benefit of those who contemplate Teaching.
COLLEGE CLASS:
For those who wish to be fitted for Wake Forest, or any other College.
CLASS IN PRACTICAL COOKERY:
In which twenty lessons will be given, and appropriate experiments made, in Practical Cookery.
Young ladies will also be taught, at their option, how to cut and fit plain garments, and needle work as applied to plain sewing, either with sewing machine or by hand.
Drawing, Painting, and Music, taught in perfection.
GOVERNMENT:
We have but one Rule. It may be found in Matt. 7th Chap., 12th verse.
Our number, for the present, will be limited to Eighty, it being the intention of the Principals to devote themselves wholly to the supervision and instruction of the pupils committed to their care.
W. B. JONES,
Mrs. DELIA W. JONES.
Miss MARY J. NEWELL.
July 19, 1860. 47-4t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.
Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*
The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES
July 12, 1860. 46-3m

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence the 23rd of July.—The Principal announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and morally those committed to his care.
Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facilities are good.
Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.

Classical, per session,.....	$30 00
Other rates,.....	$15 and $20 00

The principal has made arrangements for board in private families at $8 to $10 per month.
For further information address
A. R. BLACK, *Principal.*
July 12th, 1860. 46-4t

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands. JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—11-1y-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in seas n it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This is accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

For Sale and to Let.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE!
I WILL SELL, by order of Court, at the Court House door, Wilmington, 12 o'clock Thursday, August 30th, 1860, the desirable residence, (late Gen. Bynum's,) Corner 6th and Orange Streets, adjoining Bishop Atkinson's. Terms accommodating.
W. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
July 26th, 1860 43-ts
Herald copy.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47 tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Wealth oaks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 19 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, a negro woman named ORRY. Said negro is about 5 feet high. She is a mulatto, with nearly straight hair, and about 27 years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or for her confinement in Jail so that I can get her. She will be lurking about Magnolia, in Duplin county, and in Sampson. J. B. PIGFORD.
Oak Grove, New Hanover co., July 23, '60. 48-3w

$1,000 REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C., or $500 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 pounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.
☞ This offer good until the 1st day of September, 1860.
HENRY S. CLARK,
of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.
Feb. 27, 1860. 27-6m*

$35 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of FOYLES & GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wilmington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. DANIEL M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.
January 2, 1860. 29-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and John F. Moore, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of William L. Moore, that CHARLES, a slave of light complexion, of common size, very likely and aged about 30 years, the property of said William L. Moore, has run away and lays out and is committing depradations, and is now perhaps on his way towards Pittsboro', and will probably stop in Brunswick and Bladen Counties on his way thither. These, therefore, are to command the said Charles, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said owner, or some other person. And we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places in New Hanover County; and we warn said slave if he do not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever.
Given under our hands and seals, the 23d day of July, 1860.
JAMES GARRASON, J. P., [SEAL.]
J. F. MOORE, J. P., [SEAL.]
July 26th, 1860. 48-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.—SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.
Jos. H. Flanner vs. James R. Gilmore & Co. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, James R. Gilmore and Frederick Kidder, are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county afor

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

For the Senate:
ELI W. HALL.

For the House of Commons:
S. J. PERSON,
DANIEL SHAW.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

Districts:

1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th " T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

To-Morrow.

It is too late now to attempt to argue the issues involved in the pending canvass. We presume that every voter has already made up his mind as to *how* he is going to vote. The question, and the only question now to be pressed upon the attention of every Democrat are these: Will you go to the polls yourself? Will you use all your influence to bring your friends and neighbors to the polls? Will you see, so far as you can, that the full Democratic strength of your precinct is polled. A full vote will be a Democratic victory.

There is one matter in reference to which we have a few remarks to make, and these remarks we wish to commend to the earnest attention of our Democratic friends in town and country:—The Democratic party of New Hanover County met in Convention in the town of Wilmington on Tuesday of June County Court, and nominated Eli W. Hall, Esq., for the Senate, and Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., for the Commons. There are two of the candidates residents of the town of Wilmington, and only one a resident of the county outside of town. In conceding two candidates to the town the country precincts have certainly entitled themselves to expect and to receive a full and hearty support from the town Democrats for the one candidate who is presented from and by the county outside of town. If the town and county desire to keep up their friendly relations—if they wish to act to each other with mutual good faith, they can best do so by voting the whole Democratic ticket without scratching or splitting. In town and country let us all, without exception, vote for John W. Ellis for Governor, Eli W. Hall for Senator, and S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw for Commoners.

There is not one of these gentlemen—not a single one, who is not eminently deserving of the support of every Democrat in the county. There is not one of them for whom any man need be ashamed to vote—there is not one of them who is not truly devoted to the best interests of the State and of the county of New Hanover, as a part of the State.

If the Democratic party of New Hanover wishes to preserve its strength, it can only do so by preserving its harmony—by acting together, by the Democrats in the different portions of the county observing mutual good faith with each other—voting in Wilmington for the nominees resident in the country and in the country for the nominees resident in town. The true plan—the plan in accordance with principle and conducive of success is to go the whole figure, thus:—

For Governor,
JOHN W. ELLIS.
For the Senate,
ELI W. HALL.
For the House of Commons,
S. J. PERSON and DANIEL SHAW.

The Meeting at the Market House Last Night.

Last night the Democracy of this town met in full strength at the head of the Market House—in fact the street was crowded almost to its utmost capacity. Eli W. Hall, Esq., Democratic nominee for State Senator, responded to loud calls made upon him in a speech of about half an hour, in his usual strain of eloquence, urging each and every Democrat, and all others who were for advancing the interests of Wilmington, to vote for ELLIS for Governor, and the Democratic nominees for the Legislature. He was loudly applauded throughout his speech.

Mr. Ashe arose amid rounds of applause, and then came the old-fashioned, solid argumentation and facts. He went into the question of internal improvements from its inauguration to the present time; said he had always been in favor of improvements which were calculated to advance the interests of the State in general, and the town of Wilmington in particular. His record sustains all and more than he said. He satisfied the voters present, that all the aid ever obtained from the State, benefitting, and to benefit, Wilmington, was *obtained by and through individual Democrats and the Democratic party*. Look over this district, said he, and tell me who can you look to for aid but to Democrats. Mr. Ashe's arguments were forcible and convincing. He showed that Gov. Ellis was always the steadfast friend of Wilmington;—that Mr. Pool never gave a vote in her favor;—on the contrary, he had five times given his vote directly or indirectly for the construction of a Railroad from Cheraw, S. C., to the Coalfields in Chatham county, in this State, which, if built, would lop Wilmington off from receiving any of the promised treasure that is now hidden in the Deep River Country. We saw a number of our Opposition fellow-citizens there—one of whom remarked to a gentleman: "Well, it's no use; we can't deny it. *Ashe has told the truth;* if we want to *advance*, we must look to the Democratic party."—And so it is with a large portion of the Opposition; the *truth will come out*. It was one of Mr. Ashe's *best* efforts. Depend upon it, this speech is doing the work for which it was intended, and on to-morrow night the counting of the votes will sustain our assertion.

After Mr. A. had concluded, J. W. Wright, Esq., on being called, responded in a few appropriate remarks, when the meeting adjourned in the best of spirits.—*Ib.*

Work!

The four letters composing the above word express nearly all that can now be done. Let us WORK from now until to-morrow night. Let us have a full vote. Let us bring out our full strength and the victory is ours. We have the strength. Will we use it? That is the question. Are our Democratic friends ready?—*Ib.*

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. Ashe has left at the office of Mr. John Dawson, a copy of the Senate and House Journal from which he quoted in his speech last evening. All citizens who desire to examine the record for themselves, can do so at their leisure, by calling as above.—*Ib.*

Promises are made fast by nails or pins—according as persons are in the habit of running away from their words. For instance you nail a man to his promise, and pin a woman.

From the Daily Journal of the 30th ult.

The Democracy and the Railroads.

We must confess to a good deal of surprise in view of the course of electioneering pursued by the Opposition party in the town of Wilmington—especially in view of the interests of the town and her citizens in works of internal improvements.

Two years ago when John W. Ellis, a Western man, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, how plainly and how unmistakeably he took his position in opposition to the Danville Connection, although a tier of Western counties, largely Democratic in politics, were in favor of that work—warmly in favor of it—and there was every reason to suppose that the vote for Mr. Ellis would be seriously affected by his course upon this issue? He took the ground that the original project of a Railroad from Danville to Charlotte had been given up when the North Carolina Railroad was passed as a compromise. He, as one of the friends of that original project accepted the Central Railroad in good faith, and believed that that good faith was still pledged against it. Was this nothing in favor of Wilmington and the Roads in which her citizens are so deeply interested?

The people of Cumberland, Chatham and Harnett will not so soon forget how warmly he seconded the motion for granting aid to the Coal Field Road, nor how earnestly he has labored since for the success of the Deep River Navigation. As Mr. Ashe remarked on Saturday evening, at the upper Railroad Bridge, James Cassidey, Esq., a steadfast member of the opposition party in this town, can bear witness to the latter fact. T. D. Meares, Esq., of Brunswick, can and will bear witness to the efficient friendship manifested by Gov. Ellis towards the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, when that Company was before the Legislature applying for such an amendment to its charter as was essential to the prosecution of the work. It has been charged that Gov. Ellis was in some way opposed to this work. That is, to say the least, a misunderstanding. Gov. Ellis did not believe that the resources of the State would justify her in carrying two roads across the Blue Ridge, nor if two roads were carried across could either be otherwise than a dead failure, whereas one might pay—he hoped that one would pay. The State was already committed to one extension—by way of the Swannanoa Gap. She had appropriated a very heavy sum of money to that extension or crossing road, and it was already certain that such extension or crossing road would be built, he therefore did not think that there was any reasonable prospect of the success of *another* crossing road or extension westward from Rutherford by way of the Reedy Patch or any other gap. He favored the right of the W., C. & R. R. R. to make a connection on equal terms, with the Western extension or Western North Carolina Railroad at a point not far from Newton in Catawba County. The connecting branch would not be long, and Wilmington would thus be placed in immediate connection with the whole Western region on a line quite as short if not shorter than she could be by the extension of the W., C. & R. R. R. West from Rutherford, and this without attempting an almost total impossibility—the building of a second line of Railroad across the mountains. If *this* were hostility to Wilmington or to the W., C. & R. R. R., we are too stupid to see it. While Gov. Ellis favored a connection which would give the Road the advantages of all the expenditures on the Western Extension, Mr. Pool voted for the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road to cross the line of our Charlotte Road, and divert its trade and travel to Charleston.

Again, in regard to our Railroads here, an influence is tried to be got up to vote for Pool, so as to turn out Ashe and Fremont, while, to read and hear about things, one might be led to suppose that an attempt had been made by the Democratic President of the W. & W. R. R. to secure the votes of the men in the employ of the Company for the Democratic party, or, at any rate, to give employment exclusively to those who would vote for that party. Every one who knows anything about it, knows that a majority of the men employed in the shops have uniformly voted for candidates in opposition to the party in control of the road. Is this like proscription? So far has this liberality been carried, that we have heard Democrats complain, and apparently with cause, that *more* favor was shown to the opposition than to members of the Democratic party. Two new offices, created since a Democratic executive has been in power at the Road, are now filled, and have been filled, by opponents of the Democratic party. No doubt they are well filled, and we do not mention this matter for the purpose of finding fault, but simply to show the baselessness of the charge of exclusiveness in this respect.

The truth really is, that from *all* our Roads there is a great majority of the votes cast against the Democratic party.

Even the hands at the old Road are led to believe that they ought to elect Pool to turn Ashe out. When Ashe spent time and money to get the Legislature to agree to postpone the State's mortgage, so as to allow iron to be bought on credit, it didn't make much odds who was turned out or who was turned in. That saved the Road, together with the other bill which Mr. Ashe also had passed through Congress, giving time on the payment of the duties on the iron, without which it could not have been laid. In those days it was quite a different matter from what it is now. Then Mr. Ashe was solicited by gentlemen of the Opposition to go to the Legislature for the purpose of using his influence and exertions for the Road, to save it. Now, the cry is to do anything to "turn Ashe out." It is a little peculiar, is it not? Not quite the thing to urge upon men in the employ of a company to vote a certain political ticket to get rid of certain of the principal officers of the company. Not exactly calculated to promote that harmony and subordination essential to the successful progress of Railroad operations, is it? Talking of exclusiveness, just wait 'till Mr. Pool gets in, (yes, wait,) if ever he does, and you'll see something on both sides of the River, if he be animated by the spirit that seems to be abroad here, with some people, at least.

Our Opposition fellow-citizens are making quite a fierce onslaught. The Democratic party never makes such. It does not work simply to carry one election, or to turn out one or two men. It has a future to look forward to as it has a past to refer to. It will survive all the efforts to which the zeal or fanaticism, or ambition, or self-interest of its opponents may urge them at this time or any other. It is no mere temporary, changing affair, using hobbies, local or general, to subserve its purposes. All the denunciations which have been indulged in by its opponents, must react upon themselves and their cause. The reaction has commenced—it is quite visible here already, and were the election but two weeks farther off, it would tell with most startling effect.

☞ The Opposition have a hired band to travel around the counties of the first district, circus fashion, and when they feel like it the *show* commences, the oratorical performers turn out. The funny man tells his jokes. The "poor man's friend" harangues upon the iniquity of negroes, and the "heavy business" person goes it in abuse of Ellis. Dr. Speed appears to be the heavy man. Other parts filled by members of the Company, including Wm. N. H. Smith, from the national menagery, Washington City.

Struck by Lightning.—The Br. schr. "Flying Fish," loading at Union Distillery wharf, in this town, was struck by lightning yesterday about one and a half o'clock, P. M. The fluid passed down her foremast to the saddle of the boom, and thence off through the hawseholes. It shivered the mast, top-mast and top-gallant-mast; cut the rigging and stays; split foresail and gaff, and shivered the chain-stays—scattering the links about the deck. Two of the crew were knocked down, but not seriously injured.—*Daily Journal, 27th ult.*

Struck by Lightning.—We learn that about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the house on the South side of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, occupied by Mr. Fred. J. Moore, and owned by Mr. A. J. Murray, was struck by lightning, and the weather-boarding torn off the Eastern end. Fortunately no person was hurt.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

Skies Bright and Brightening.—An intelligent friend just arrived from the Western part of the State, gives us the most cheering news from that section. Ellis stock is greatly *above par* in that region.

From the Daily Journal of the 28th ult.

Hall, Person, Shaw.—Don't Split Your Tickets.

During the excitement of the canvass for the election of a Sheriff in this county, too many persons are apt to lose sight of the other votes which they ought to cast.—Too apt in the heat of the personal excitement to which the canvass for this office gives rise, to forget the obligations of party principle and party usage.

Now, we do not object to any one's feeling and exhibiting an interest in the success of his personal friend in obtaining a desirable office—that is natural and right; but it is not right, neither is it at all necessary that this should be carried on at the expense of other duties—at the expense of neglecting other candidates.

The Democratic County Convention which assembled here at June court nominated Eli W. Hall, Esq., for the Senate, and Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., for the House of Commons.

These nominations were eminently fit to be made.—There is no reason why they should *not* receive a full support. There is *every* reason why they *should*. They are good sound Democrats, reliable gentlemen, acquainted with the wants of the county and identified with its interests. Why should any Democrat scratch his ticket? Why not go the stripe throughout? Why should any Democrat in the country fail to vote for Messrs. Hall and Person, or any Democrat in town fail to vote for Mr. Shaw? The Democrats throughout the whole county know Mr. Hall and Judge Person. If Mr. Shaw is less known it has arisen out of his occupation as a farmer—the sedulous attention he has paid to his business and his unobtrusive habits. In his own neighborhood no man is more esteemed for his qualities of head and heart—for his clear judgment and sound principles. As for his Democracy we feel assured of that beyond question or peradventure. Why not give to the whole ticket a full and generous support—a good old time support?

What on earth can be alleged against John W. Ellis as Governor of North Carolina, is more than we have been able to discover. What earthly reason can be assigned for withdrawing from him any of the support he received two years since. What has he done or left undone to deserve any such treatment? Nothing! The people will not so treat an honest and capable servant, simply at the dictation of certain hungry office-seekers.

Trouble in Virginia.

Our friends in Virginia appear to have had quite a time of it recently, the difficulty or excitement arising out of the raising of a Lincoln and Hamlin pole and flag by certain "Republicans" residing at Occoquan, Prince William county, Virginia.

At first we really supposed, without thinking much about it, that Occoquan was away in the Western part of Virginia, on the Pennsylvania or Ohio line, where there were few negroes, but the map shows us that Prince William county lies on the Potomac River, below Mount Vernon, and that Occoquan is situated at the junction of the Occoquan River with the Potomac. Prince William is the county south of Fairfax, and the real Capital of Fairfax county is Alexandria, although the seat of government is Fairfax Court House.

In this Virginia county, within sight of the broad Potomac, and almost within hearing of Mount Vernon, we find an association of some sixty Black Republicans, of different colors, white, black and yellow, organized, hoisting a Lincoln pole, and threatening to defend it, and the flag it bears aloft, in spite of public opinion, and in despite of the danger to which such course must subject the public peace.

The pole was cut down—so far so good, but really that amounts to little or nothing, inasmuch as the emmissaries who raised it, and who sustain on Southern soil the principles of which it is the emblem, are still there and threaten to raise another one in place of that which has been demolished. It is not the mere presence of the pole itself—it is the inferences to be drawn from it that are alarming. Taking this excitement in Virginia in connection with recent events in Texas, we can but feel that there is a deeply laid plan, with many ramifications, the object of this plan being to carry out something like the programme of the John Brown insurrection or invasion, which insurrection, of course, failed, as we must trust that all such will fail.

It is said that the excitement at Occoquan is likely to be renewed by the "Republicans" there, especially by a man named Jos. T. Janney, upon whose land the flag-pole was raised and had stood for several days. We rather doubt the "pluck" of Janney and his associates. We question whether the attempt will ever be made to re-erect the pole, or to prosecute the suit for damages or trespass.

Democratic Meeting.

A Democratic meeting was held last Saturday evening at the Upper Railroad Bridge. The gathering which was quite as large as could have been expected at that point, on Saturday evening, was addressed by Hon. Wm. S. Ashe and C. Allen, Esq. Mr. Ashe devoted his remarks mainly to State politics, with especial reference to the mode or one of the modes of electioneering, which, he was informed, had been resorted to here, having reference to our roads and internal improvements generally. Mr. Ashe's defence of Governor Ellis was as triumphant as his review of Mr. Pool's position and antecedents was scathing. He referred at some length to the clamor which was raised against himself, and to the motives which he had just learned, were appealed to in order to make the employees at the W. & W. R. R. vote for Pool and against Ellis. Mr. Ashe spoke plainly and with much force.

Mr. Allen paid more attention to national politics, but did not neglect the issues of the State canvass, now drawing to a close. He ridiculed the hobby of the Opposition, with its hog emblem and tin-cup standard—its fuss and feathers—its putting into one pocket while taking more largely out of the other, as is the fashion of most all the noisy professing friends of the *poor man*.—Mr. Allen made a capital speech.

Judge Person.

The following note from Judge Person will explain itself. While we regret the Judge's absence, as well as the painful cause which renders it necessary, we feel assured that the explanation will be satisfactory to his friends, who will see that his interests, and the interests of his party, do not suffer in the meantime:

WILMINGTON, 29th July, 1860.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

Dear Sirs: Will you please state in your paper of to-morrow, that I received intelligence this morning of sickness in my family at Salem, which makes it my duty to go to them. I shall leave town this afternoon, and will return by Thursday, unless detained by urgent reasons. I regret having to leave at all just at this time, but my friends will understand and appreciate my motives.

Very respectfully,
SAM'L J. PERSON.

Their Principles.—The wire-workers of the Opposition party seized upon *ad valorem* as a "hobby" with which to get into power, and they are now riding that hobby quite briskly. They are working with much vehemence and stirring up their followers so to work, in order that certain of them—the leaders and wire-workers, may get into the offices. The Governorship is only one of these offices. There is a United States Senator to be chosen, various Judgeships to be filled, and sundry State offices to be grasped. Now, in the above sentences we have stated the true principles which work the wire-workers. *They* may and do hold out all sorts of considerations to their followers, many of whom are perfectly sincere, as we must believe the great majority of the members of all parties to be.

☞ Vote the straight Democratic Ticket,—for Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS; for the Senate, ELI W. HALL; for the House of Commons, S. J. PERSON and DANIEL SHAW. *Don't split your Tickets.*—Go the figure. You will feel the better for it.

Look Out.—The dog-days have commenced. So *they* say. Who *they* are, we need not specify. We find it in the papers. We guess its so. The days are hot enough for a dog. Dogs go mad about now. Look out for mad dogs. Kill mad dogs. Kill all dogs that don't have badges. The badge is a great preservative against canine madness. At any rate it will afford a large amount of comfort to any bitten person to know that he has been bitten by a dog legally authorized, licensed and badged.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC TURN-OUT.

A large concourse of Democratic fellow-citizens assembled at the Market House last night, for the purpose of hearing the noble and powerful effort put forth by Mr. Ashe, on internal improvements. He was listened to with profound respect, but was repeatedly disturbed by sky-rockets, which rent the air, and the applause of his hearers. He set before us in bold relief, his eminent abilities, his independence and bravery, his disregard of popular clamor, making no conflicting statements—concealing no opinions. Let us contemplate the glorious achievments of Democracy, its rise and progress, and keep down this perfidious and exclusive system of the 19th century—*Ad Valorem.* P.

Cotton.

The movements of the cotton trade from Sept. 1st to the close of last week are shown in the following statement:

RECEIPTS.

	Since Sept. 1. bales.
1859–60	4,443,000
1858–9	3,663,000
1857–8	3,040,000
1856–7	2,890,000
1855–6	3,467,000
1854–5	2,737,000

EXPORTS SINCE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

	To Gt. Britain.	To France.	To other For. ports.	Total.	Stock
1859–60	2,654,000	576,000	485,000	3,715,000	185,000
1858–9	1,941,000	423,000	538,000	2,902,000	171,000
1857–8	1,755,000	377,000	380,000	2,512,000	135,000
1856–7	1,397,000	405,000	404,000	2,206,000	110,000
1855–6	1,909,000	478,000	515,000	2,903,000	78,000
1854–5	1,455,000	406,000	273,000	2,134,000	166,000

The receipts, it will be noticed, have now reached the extraordinary amount of 4,443,000 bales, which is an increase on last year of 780,000 bales. Of this amount, 3,715,000 bales have been exported, which shows an increase on the exports of the corresponding period of 1859 to the extent of 813,000 bales. The cry of the Manchester men for "more cotton" has indisputably been this year well responded to. The United States has produced a crop 22 per cent. larger than that of the largest previous year, and the probability seems to be that the demand will be more than satisfied. The production of cotton goods in Great Britain has been something unprecedented during the last few months, and spinners are still sufficiently well employed to enable them to maintain the prices of yarns firmly in the face of a dull market for goods; the number of spindles has also been largely increased in Lancashire since last Fall; but notwithstanding this greater activity among the manufacturers, the increased consumption of cotton in Great Britain has not been equal to the increase of its production in this country by a large per centage. The quantities that have passed into consumption from Liverpool since January 1st for the present and last year are:

From Jan. 1 to July 5, 1860	bales.	1,287,650
" " " 1859.	"	1,162,830
Increase		124,820

Whilst therefore the consumption, estimated by these figures, has increased about 11 per cent., upon last year, the crop has progressed in the ratio of 22 per cent.; so that instead of the demand gaining upon the production, the production is now actually growing upon the demand. The stock now held in Liverpool presses heavily on that market,—being on the 5th July 1,298,070 bales against 725,760 bales for the same period of 1859, or an increase of 572,310 bales. These facts certainly would not appear to indicate a probability of a high range of prices. If under the stimulus of the extraordinary activity of British trade during the last few months the consumption has increased only in half the ratio of the production, how, under the reaction that has set in, can the consumption overtake the production? According to the law of supply and demand, it would appear inevitable that, so long as the supply and the demand sustain their present relation to each other, prices must rule low. The value of cotton will of course be soon influenced prospectively by the aspect of the growing crop. What the extent and the condition of the new growth may be, can as yet be only vaguely guessed.

On this subject Messrs Neill Bros. remarks:

"Complaints of drought continue, and are becoming more numerous than heretofore. This season thus far has been unusually dry; but cotton being a "dry weather plant," has on the whole done well, and sustained little positive damage up to the present time. At the same time, serious results are apprehended on the high lands should the drought be prolonged much further; and in some places the plant has already ceased growing, and the top balls are ripening, while, on the other hand, heavy rains during the maturing and picking season would be equally injurious. The crop is now forward and promising, but has yet to pass through a most critical period. Picking has commenced in the more forward districts; and as the corn crop is said to have been considerably reduced by the dry weather, it is probable that cotton will get the more careful attention."

Working-men Consider.—That any system of taxation, which proposes to tax articles of luxury and prime necessity *alike*, must be unjust and oppressive to the poor man; this injustice will be perpetrated by the proposed system of *ad valorem* taxation. Under the present system, the merchant pays *fifty* cents tax upon the *hundred* dollars worth of tea, coffee and sugar, while he is compelled to pay *ten* dollars tax upon the *hundred* dollars worth of wines, spirituous liquors and cordials, making a discrimination of 9½ per cent in favor of articles necessary to every man's family. But under *ad valorem* taxation, one hundred dollars worth of tea, coffee and sugar, will pay as much tax as a similar amount of champagne or French brandy, thus enabling the rich to procure these luxuries at a cheaper rate than at present, and consequently raising the tax upon the poor man's morning and evening beverage. This is what Mr. Pool calls "*equal taxation.*" A poor man has a house and lot valued at a *thousand* dollars, upon which he pays, at present, *two* dollars tax. His rich neighbor has one thousand dollars worth of silver plate to adorn his table, upon this he pays at present, *ten* dollars, in addition to his other taxes. Mr. Pool proposes to tax both alike, and allow the rich man to dine off of silver at a cheaper rate. Mr. Pool wants to change the law, and tax the poor man's home as much as the gold and silver of the rich, and calls this *equal taxation.* A billiard table, where men of Mr. Pool's class amuse their leisure hours, now pays *one hundred and twenty-five dollars* tax, under *ad valorem* it would pay less than *one dollar*, but the deficiency in the Revenue will be made up by taxing the necessaries of life. Working-men, reflect upon the above items, and you will see clearly that Mr. Pool's "equal taxation means neither more nor less, than reducing the taxes upon the luxuries of the rich, and raising it upon the necessaries of the poor. This is Opposition *equal taxation.*

Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of State of N. Carolina.

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of North Carolina met at Statesville on the 17th inst., and elected the following gentlemen as officers:

Martin Stevenson, (Grand Master,) Washington, N. C.; W. R. Edwards, (D. G. M.,) Lincolnton, N. C.; T. M. Gardner, (G. S.,) Wilmington, N. C.; R. J. Jones, (G. T.,) Wilmington, N. C.; W. P. Caldwell, (G. W.,) Statesville, N. C.; A. P. Repiton, (G. C.,) Wilmington, N. C.; R. A. Caldwell, (G. R.,) Wilmington, N. C.; John Rigler, (G. C.,) Charlotte, N. C.; J. B. Webb, (G. G.,) Kinston, N. C.

Europe—The Massacre in Syria.

The English papers furnish sickening details of the massacre of the Christians.

The general opinion is that the Turkish authorities, acting in connivance with the government at Constantinople, might have stopped the bloodshed, but on all occasions have left the Christians to their fate.

Great Britain.—The Liverpool Post says positively that the Government will disallow in *toto* the proposed transfer of the Galway line to the Montreal Company.

The proceedings in Parliament have been unimportant.

France.—On the 19th the Rentes declined, to 68f. 96c., on the Paris Bourse.

It is said that private orders have been given the French Press to say as little as possible about Garibaldi.

The French crops are all promising well.

Another Elector.—We are rejoiced to announce to the Democratic party and to every free Southern statesman, this morning, that D. McN. McKAY, Esq. one of the sub-Electors upon the Bell and Everett ticket in this district, has declared his determination to support JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE and Gen. JOS. LANE for President and Vice President! Mr. McKay says no Southern man can do otherwise and perform his duty to the "South and the nation at large." So it will be with every true Southern man, before the November Elections.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Murder of Five Hundred Christians at Damascus!

DUTCH CONSUL KILLED!

AMERICAN CONSUL WOUNDED!!

New York, July 28th, 1860.

The steamship City of Washington arrived off Cape Race yesterday, bound to New York. She sailed from Liverpool on the 18th, and brings advices up to that day.

The Liverpool papers state that a fearful massacre of Christians had taken place at Damascus. Five hundred had been killed, including the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

Naples is rife with insubordination. The former Inspector of Police and others have been killed.

Garibaldi's proclamation against the Borbons had been published at Naples.

Two merchant and one war Steamer have gone over to Garibaldi.

No market reports received.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Quebec, C. E., July 31, 1860.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, brings dates via Queenstown to the 19th inst., one day later.

The political news is of little interest.

Garibaldi has expelled Farina and two others for alleged conspiracy.

It is believed that from 7,000 to 8,000 Christians were massacred in Syria.

Liverpool, July 19, 1860.

Cotton—The sales for the last five days have reached 43,000 bales, market closing steady.

The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Flour closed quiet; Wheat steady; Corn dull; Provisions dull; Sugar firm; Coffee firm. Rosin dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Spirits Turpentine firm and quotations nominal:—31s. Rice dull. Consols 93 1-2 a 93¾.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 1st, 1860.

The steamer Prince Albert, from Galway, on the 24th ult., arrived here yesterday.

England has resolved to fortify her Coast and Dock Yards, and have provided a revenue of nine millions of pounds sterling for that purpose.

The mail contract has been confirmed to the Galway line.

Lord Brougham denies his intention of insulting our Minister, Mr. Dallas.

France is about to make a powerful demonstration against the Druses, in Syria.

The Neopolitan Ministry have withdrawn its resignation, the King having taken decisive measures to secure the adhesion of the troops.

It is rumored that twelve thousand Russians are advancing on Pekin.

Liverpool, July 24th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales of the week ending the 18th, reached 64,000 bales; and for the four succeeding days 20,000 bales; market closing quiet. Middling Uplands 5½d. Stock on hand 1,287,000 bales, of which, 1,110,000 bales are American.

Flour closed firm and partially advanced 6d. Wheat firm and advanced 1d. since Tuesday. Corn dull and declined 6d. a 1s.

Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. a 4s, 5d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s.

Consols 91¾ a 93¾.

Latest.

Corn advanced 2s.

New York Markets.

New York, August 1, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady. Flour firm; Southern $5 a $5 50. Wheat advanced 1c.; white $1 40; red $1 30 a $1 32. Corn quiet; mixed 61 1-2 a 62c. Spirits Turpentine steady at 38 a 39 1-2c. Rosin dull at $1 45. Rice dull at 4 1-2 a 4⅞c.

FROM TEXAS.

St. Louis, July 26th, 1860.

An Extra from Bonham, Texas, dated the 17th July, contains a letter from the Editor of the *Dallas Herald*, stating that the fire that had occurred in that place has led to the discovery of a plan to devastate the whole of Northern Texas.

Two preachers named Blunt and McKinney, who were expelled from Texas last year, are the instigators of the plot.

The plan was to lay the whole country in waste by fire, destroying all the arms, ammunition, &c.; to get the country in a state of helplessness, and then, on election day in August, to make a general insurrection, aided by emissaries from the North and parties friendly in Texas.

The plan was districted and sub-districted, each division being under white men, who were to control the negroes. Several white men and negroes have been arrested.

The following fires occurred on the same day that Dallas was destroyed: A mercantile house in Black Jack Grove; loss $30,000. Three business houses at Deuton; loss $100,000. A large store house at Pilot Point; loss $10,000. Storehouse at Ladonia; loss $25,000. Eight stores at Belknap; the town of Milford was totally destroyed; and several other smaller fires.

There is great excitement throughout the whole country. Prompt and effective measures have been taken for the preservation of life and property.

Washington City, D. C., July 27th, 1860.

The Northern papers regard the Texas affair as greatly exaggerated. Three Abolitionists had been caught and expelled from Northern Texas.

Washington City, D. C., July 31, 1860.

The accounts received here by mail tend to confirm the truth of the abolition plot in Northern Texas.

THE GREAT EASTERN COMING.

New York, July 30th, 1860.

The Steamship Great Eastern is to be at Old Point Comfort on Saturday next, and at Annapolis on the sixth, where she will remain until the 10th inst. She sails for England on the sixteenth.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales at St. Johns' N. F.!!!—*St Johns, N. F.*, July 24.—The British war ships *Hero* and *Ariadne*, arrived here last night with the Prince of Wales on board.

The Prince landed this morning amidst a royal salute from the batteries. Thousands of men, women and children crowded the wharves to witness his debarkation. There was a general display of flags from every prominent point in the city.

Expected Arrival of the Great Eastern in Hampton Roads.

Old Point, July 24—From Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore—To Joseph Segar, Old Point:

I think I can truly say that the Great Eastern will anchor in Hampton Roads on Sunday morning next, and remain until Monday night, at which time she will proceed to Annapolis, to take in 2,500 tons of coal.—Respectfully, yours, A. Dudley Mann.

Later from Northern Mexico.—*New Orleans, July 24.*—The steamship Austin, from Brazos on the 20th, brings intelligence that a specie conducta with $1,160,000, had been seized at Monterey. The revolution in Coahuila and New Leon was losing ground.—The people of Northern Mexico were growing in favor of intervention.

Later from Havana.—*New Orleans, July 24.*—The steamship Habana, from Havana on the 20th, reports the health of that city good. Sugar ruled firm, and the market was slightly easier. Provisions were dull.—Freights had slightly advanced. Exchange on London was at 13¼ a 18⅛ per cent. prem.; on New York ¾ a 1½ prem. The general news was unimportant.

Later from New Mexico.

Independence, Mo., July 24.—The New Mexico mail, with dates to the 9th inst., has arrived.

The crops around Santa Fe looked promising, owing to the copious rains. The fires in the mountains near Santa Fe did great damage, and several lives were lost. Four bodies have since been found.

The mining news from Arizona is not favorable, owing to the scarcity of water. Provisions were high and flour scarce at $14 per sack. Only a few Kaw Indians were seen on the route. They stated that a band of Kiowas had been at Crow creek awaiting the arrival of the mail to rob it, but were driven off by the troops, en route for Pawnee Fork. Maj. Sedgwick's command, some time in June, was in sight of a large encampment of Indians, but the latter fled before the troops could get at them.

This side of Fort Union the water-courses were very low and stock were suffering for want of rain.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the present year to the 25th inst. amounts to 59,217—an increase of 13,488 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Hot Weather at St. Louis.—*St. Louis*, July 23.—The weather for the past week has been very hot, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 106 in the shade. On Thursday the mercury was 107 degrees, the highest point ever reached in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Upwards of 40 deaths have occurred from the heat.

Tornadoes in the West.

Louisville, July 23.—At half-past six o'clock yesterday afternoon a tornado passed over this city from the northwest, unroofing several buildings and prostrating a number of trees. Boats were blown from their moorings and considerable damage done, the amount of which is not ascertained. The storm lasted three minutes, and was accompanied by hail and rain.

Cleveland, July 23.—A tornado passed over Braceville Station, on the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, on Saturday last, entirely destroying the depot and several dwelling houses and barns, and killing two ladies.—Large trees were uprooted and hurled through the air.

The storm was very violent, and extended over an area of two miles in length and a quarter of a mile in width.

Additional California News.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 27.—We have the following additional California news by the pony express:

No pony express had arrived since June 30, and that brought dates to the 17th. The St. Louis dates were to the 18th June by the Butterfield route.

The Carson Valley advices state that the agent of the pony express accompanied the last messenger eastward with stock to refit the route as far as Salt Lake. He expected, on his return, to bring in three or four expresses, after which the route is expected to be thoroughly organized, so that there will be no more interruptions.

A great number of emigrants were arriving at Carson Valley from Salt Lake.

Advices from Port Townsend say that the 4th of July was celebrated by a grand regatta and fireworks.

The Puget Sound Indians were waging a murderous war against the coast Indians.

The advices from Honolulu are to June 4th. The Japanese steamer Candinmarrah sailed thence May 25th on her return to Japan.

One hundred and sixty-nine whalers had gone north for the spring season.

San Francisco, July 11.—Business has been unchanged during the last few days. There is a heavy supply of produce here, which is daily deteriorating in quality, and cannot be sold unless through the auction rooms.

From Denver City.

St. Louis, July 26.—Advices from Denver city to the 28th have been received.

The miners on Rock Island are working finely, and $2,000 were taken out in two days.

Large trains of goods were arriving daily, but few emigrants from the States are now arriving. Five quartz mills have passed through Denver city from the mountains, during the previous week.

Factory Demolished.—*Philadelphia*, July 27.—The new factory of Potts and Klett, Cooper's Point, near Camden, was demolished during the thunder-storm yesterday afternoon. Eight men took shelter from the rain therein, of whom three were killed, and three seriously injured. The building was 209 feet long. Loss $4,000.

Completion of the Telegraph to Fort Smith.—Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, July 23.—The telegraph line has been completed to this point, and this distant out-post is now placed in close communication with the Atlantic States.

The overland California mail of the 2d inst., has arrived by the mail coach which also brings some passengers who were injured at Mountain Station by the running away of a team.

They state that the stage left Mountain station with seven passengers beside the driver and Mr. Stout, who acted as conductor. The horses became frightened and galloped to the brow of the mountain when the driver turned them off from the main road bringing the coach in collision with a tree shattering it to pieces and killing a drover who was from Cassville Mountain, named Mackey, and injuring all the other passengers. Mr. Stout was badly injured. Several others were injured, and will remain here until the next stage.

The news from California is meagre and unimportant.

The French government has refused to denationalize the two French vessels purchased for Garibaldi.

The Patrie says the siege of Messina has been decided on, but the terrible heat of the weather in Sicily during July and August will render operations extremely difficult.

Political Meetings in Detroit.—*Detroit, Mich., July 25.*—A meeting of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane from all parts of the State was held in this city to-day. A State committee was appointed, who were empowered to call a State Convention, to nominate an electoral ticket, and perfect the organization. After the adjournment the gentlemen composing the meeting called in a body upon Gen. Cass, at his residence.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.—At a meeting of the Council on Thursday last, Robert S. French, Esq., was appointed Judge of Superior Court in place of H

From the Tuscaloosa Observer.

The Blackness of John Bell's Record Exposed.

That the people may judge for themselves how certain over-zealous partisans of John Brown are attempting to impose upon their credulity, in reference to his record, we propose to give said record a slight ventilation, by publishing the subjoined extract from a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States on the 14th of September, 1850.

To prevent his admirers from interposing the plea of the statute of limitations as to this opinion of his, he, on the 24th of February, 1858, in having his attention called to the extract, again expressed himself as favorable to the measure in the following emphatic language: "I hold the same sentiments now. I do not find the least occason to change them."—*Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 35th Congress, page* 834.

We direct to the extract the earliest attention of our readers, with this remark, that it smacks to us a little more of unadulterated abolitionism than anything we have ever seen coming from a Southern man who was not an avowed Black Republican:

"With regard to the constitutional power of Congress over this subject, I would say that the only doubt I have of the existence of the power either to suppress the slave trade or to abolish slavery in this District, is inspired by the respect I have for the opinions of so many distinguished and eminent men, both in and out of Congress, who hold that Congress has no such power. Reading the Constitution for myself, I believe that Congress has all the power over the subject in this District which the States have within their respective jurisdiction."

* * * * * * *

"But, however great my respect may be for the opinions of others on the question of power, there are some considerations of such high accounts as, in my judgment, to make it desirable that, unless by common consent the project of abolition shall be wholly given up and disbanded, the remnant of slavery existing in the District *should* be abolished at once; at the present moment, however, the excited state of public sentiment in the Southgrowing out of territorial questions,seems to forbid such a course. For myself,if the sentiment of the adjacent States and on the South generally were less inflamed, I would prefer that course to keeping it an open question. Slavery in the District of Columbia is now the only remaining ground of contention, the only remaining point of objection and assault, on the part of the anti-slavery North. I do not include the fanatics.—They will be satisfied with nothing short of the extinction of slavery in the States; but all others at the North disclaim any intention or design, or any constitutional power, to interfere with slavery anywhere but in the District of Columbia. I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and contention in the District wholly removed: but let me say that this can never be done by the abolition of slavery, unless it be accompanied by some adequate provision for the removal of the effective control of the slaves after they shall have been emancipated. With this qualification, and in order to test the determination of the North in regard to any further and continued aggression upon Southern rights and the security of Southern property, I would be content to see slavery in the District abolished to-day. In one aspect of the subject, I am not sure that it would not be a great conservative measure, both as regards the Union and the interests of the South; this District removed of all sources of dissension, we should be speedily enlightened upon the question whether the North could stop there, or raise new and more dangerous issues?"

From the New York Herald.

The First Echo from the Popular Heart—The True Opening of the Campaign.

The great gathering of the mercantile and industrial classes of New York at the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting on Wednesday night was the first breaking ground—the first spadeful thrown with a will by the people—in the sharp, clear and defined political contest which is to elect the President and decide the policy of the federal government for the next four years.

The people saw the hollowness of the Bell movement, notwithstanding the hopeful faces of his political managers. They perceived the abstractions and fallacies of the Douglas scheme, notwithstanding the confident tone of his adherents. Houston's name failed to make an echo, and the Gerrit Smith side movement was comprehended. Instinctively the people felt that in none of these was there the vitality and strength necessary to encounter and defeat the black danger in which Lincoln and his destructive allies and followers threatened to involve the highest and dearest interests of all. And therefore not a hand was lifted, not a sign went forth, to show how the popular heart listed. Yet it thrills before the common danger of a black republican triumph, and is ready and willing for the contest.

The Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting has awakened the first echo from the popular heart, and given to the whole country the key note for the national battles, and the true plan for the opening campaign. The contest is one of conservative resistance to the revolutionary and destructive schemes of the black republican fanatics and demagogues, and it is in the central, commercial, manufacturing and mining States that the people can be rallied, and are ready to rally, upon the constitutional principles involved. New York has given the first sign. Our commercial and industrial classes have shown that in Breckinridge and Lane they have found the true representative men of the constitutional principles which form the soul of the coming contest, and that their names have awakened the only real and living enthusiasm which has shown itself in the popular revulsion through which we are now passing. This feeling will find its echo among the same classes and interests in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and there the issue is. The battle of 1856 is to be repeated, but on a grander scale, and in a most distinct and clearly defined form. It is not in New York, but in the central and commercial States on the Southern border, that the thickest of the fight will rage; and the battle be lost or won.

These facts will soon be patent to the whole country, and men everywhere will begin to range themselves on the only living principles which enter into the issues of the day. On one side stands Lincoln, proclaiming the social, moral, and political superiority of the North over the South, and calling upon men to enter into an "irrepressible conflict" for the complete and entire destruction of the Southern States. On the other hand we have Breckinridge proclaiming the equality and brotherhood of the States, the harmony of commerce and industry, the sacred and constitutional right of self-government, and urging upon the people to unite in their defence.—To these the people are responding with unanimity from the South, and now with an echo and a will from New York. The battle is now begun, and it will soon rage throughout all this Union with a strength and intensity that will proclaim how deeply rooted in the hearts of the people are the Union and the wise precepts of the constitution.

ANOTHER FIRE.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the four story brick building, No. 89 Broad street, occupied on the first, third and fourth floors and basement by S. D. C. Van Bokkelen, wholesale dealer in provisions, naval stores, etc., and on the second floor by R. Berthold, a commission and shipping merchant.

The fire originated in the basement, where were stored turpentine, bacon, lard, and a variety of produce. The damage done was principally here, and that mostly by water. The firemen were soon on hand, and flooded the cellar, extinguishing the flames. The building was not insured at all, except the package of a few panes of glass.

The loss of Mr. Van Bokkelen is estimated at about $2,000, which is fully covered by an insurance of $3,500 a portion of which is in the Broadway Co. Assistant Fire Marshal Baker was early at the scene, and the employees informed him that the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion.

Since writing the above, the fire in the cellar at the corner of Broadway and Stone st. has broken out afresh, and threatens to prove very disastrous. The water and smoke that concealed the real danger, having given way, the turpentine is found to be still burning furiously.—The firemen are on hand in great numbers, and hope to shortly subdue it. The loss is believed to be very heavy.

N. Y. Day Book, 25th inst.

WHISKY "STRAIGHT."—We do not on our own authority recommend the adoption of this receipt as a regular thing, but we believe it is very extensively considered a takable beverage:

Take one pint of whiskey, stir in one spoonful of whiskey; add one pint of whiskey and beat well with a spoon. Take one gallon of water and let a servant carry it away beyond your reach; then put two spoonsful of water in a tumbler, immediately throw it out, and fill with whiskey. Flavor with whisky to suit your taste. When it is to be kept long in warm climates add sufficient spirit to prevent souring.

DUEL.—A duel was fought on yesterday morning between Messrs. A. J. Clark and Edmond Fitzgerald, which resulted in the wounding of the latter. His injuries, however, are believed not to be serious, the ball having only penetrated his body to a limited extent.—The weapons used were rifles, distance forty paces. The scene of the duel was a few miles from town, in the neighboring county of Caswell, N. C.

Danville (Va.) Appeal, July 25.

From the Daily Rough Notes.

"Is it Right?"

Is it right that the Salisbury *Watchman* should denounce slave owners, in a slave State, as "*tyrants?*"

Is it right that the Salisbury *Watchman*, simply to gull what it calls the "*poor* men" and catch votes for John Pool, should represent the slave owner as dragging the Car of Juggernaut over the "poor men" of North Carolina?

Is it right for the Salisbury *Watchman*, simply to catch votes for John Pool, to call upon what he calls the "*poor* men" of North Carolina "*to throw off the shackles of the tyrant* (the slave owners) *and swear that we* ("the *poor* men") *will submit to his* (the slave owner's) *rule no longer?*

The Salisbury *Watchman* brings all these incendiary charges against the slave owner, to catch votes for John Pool, and if slave owners wish to elect Pool on that doctrine, they can do so. All we have to say is, were it published in an abolition, northern paper it would not be allowed to circulate in a slave State.

Is it right to tax the *poor* man's hundred dollar horse as much as the rich man's hundred dollar watch?"

Is it right to tax the preacher's Bible and prayer book as high as the rowdy's dirk, and bowie knife?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's five hundred dollars worth of land as high as the rich man's five hundred dollars worth of plate?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's one hundred dollars worth of furniture as high as the rich man's one hundred dollars of interest?

Is it right to tax the "*poor* man's wagon and team on an equality with the rich man's carriage and fine span of horses?

Is it right to tax the mechanic's plane and pincers on an equality with the gambler's pack of cards and box of dice?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's hogs, cows and sheep on an equality with the rich man's land and negroes.

Is it right to take the tax off the *black* poll, taxing the negro as property, and place it on the rich man's land and the "*poor*" *white* poll?

Is it right to tax the "*poor*" man's bed, and sow, and pigs, and pots, and tubs, and ducks, and chickens, and cows, and calves—is it right to tax everything the "*poor*" man owns on a dead equality with land and negroes?

Is it right to tax the printing press and the loom, the plough and the anvil, the sowing machine and the spinning wheel, the carpenter's saw and the shoe maker's last, as high as Bank Stock, money at interest, or land and negroes?

Is it right for the Salisbury *Watchman* to assert and publish that white men and negroes are *now* on a level and taxed alike, when that paper knows that such are *not* the facts?

Is it right for the Salisbury *Watchman*, in order to gull the "*poor*" man and catch votes for John Pool, to insinuate, nay, indirectly to assert, that, "in time of war, *the rich slave owner, and all his fat, sleek and happy negroes stay at home?*"

Time and space fail us, or we would hold up, to the public scorn it merits, more of the inflammatory language which the Salisbury *Watchman* addresses to the "*poor*" man; and also of the contemptible ridicule which it applies to "*the rich slave owner and all his fat, sleek and happy negroes.*" Does John Pool wish to be elected by such incendiary appeals? If he does—and he employed pretty much the same language in Golsdboro, he is unfit, and we say it more in sorrow than in anger,—but he is unfit to be Governor of North Carolina! We mean what we say. No man is fit to be Governor of a slave holding State who would, himself, use, or sanction, in another, the use of any language calcuated to array the non-slave owner against the slave owner.

To-morrow will decide the issue, and God grant that the decision may be such as shall convince all demagogues that there is no hostility to the institution of slavery, and no antagonism between the interests of the rich and the "*poor*" man, in North Carolina.

Our Mississippi valley is destined to become the garden of the world, but a dead weight on its population is the miasm which engenders billious diseases all over it. Such an absolute antidote be found to the malaria which exhale from its marshes, it is impossible to over estimate the consequences to our prosperity. We congratulate our fellow citizens and fellow sufferers around us, on the announcement, important if true, that Dr. J. C. AYER the celebrated medico Chemist of the East, has discovered just such an antidote—his "*Ague Cure*" which is supplied at a price that can exclude no one from its benefits, and that is said to cure Fever and Ague and kindred diseases, to a moral certainty.—*Family Visitor, Memphis.*

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.—The N. Y. *World* closes a reply to a correspondent, who asks for, and evidently needs, information, in the following words:

If a master take his slave into a free State and return with him, it has been decided by the Supreme Court that the *status* of the slave, after his return, is to be determined by the local law of the State to which he returns. Suppose an occurrence of this kind takes place in a Territory, and the slave sues for his freedom, how, in the absence of local law—or, if you please, a slave code—can the Court decide whether he is entitled to it? How, without such a code, can the suit be entertained at all? Suppose a citizen of a territory is murdered, and slaves are the only witnesses, are they competent to testify? If a slave commit a trespass or a crime, is the master liable, and to what extent? It is needles to proceed in the enumeration of instances; any person who will be at the trouble to reflect on the subject will find cases crowding upon his mind which demonstrate an absolute necessity for laws regulating slavery in the Territories, if slavery has a Constitutional right to be upheld in them. Property in any article consists in the right to use it and to dispose of it. How far short of destruction to life or limb the power to use shall stop—in what manner, and under what legal forms, the power to dispose shall be exercised—are questions which must be regulated by statute law, and these statutes must be either acts of Congress, or acts of the Territorial Legislature. Mr. Douglas, in his speech at Albany, a day or two since, contended that the whole question should be left to Territorial decision. But suppose the Territorial Legislature should neglect or refuse to act, must the slaveowner remain without protection? If he has a constitutional *right*, he is entitled to protection in its enjoyment. If the Territorial Legislature should not afford it, Congress must interpose its authority, or we have the legal contradiction of a right, without any remedy for its violation. When the Douglas party admit that the Constitution gives to slaveholders the *right* to settle in the Territories, they virtually admit all for which the Breckinridge party contend. The latter are the more logical and consistent; but both stand virtually on the same ground. It is unworthy the position of a statesman like Mr. Douglas, to concede the right of the South, and then suggest a way of rendering that right a nullity by a trick of Territorial legislation.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—We learn that another homicide was perpetrated, in this county, last Saturday evening. Bryan Minshew and Jonathan Gifford were in or near a drinking shop, at Sauls' Cross Roads, in the northeastern part of this county, when, some altercation springing up between them, Gifford slapped Minshew's face or jaws, and the latter drew a knife and literally cut Gifford's throat, causing death in less than 15 minutes.

The sheriff has been in pursuit of Minshew for the last two days, who is yet at large.

This is a melancholy occurrence, greatly to be regretted, as the deceased was, and the survivor is, a respectable man. The family of both is entitled to the sympathies of the public.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 30th inst.*

DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We regret to learn from the Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette, that Col. Wm. McNeill, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., died at his residence near Bolton's Depot, in that county, on the 13th inst. Col. McNeill was a prominent Lawyer and gentleman in Robeson, and had represented that county in our State Legislature; and the Gazette speaks of him as "one of the most useful and prominent citizens of Hinds county. Though a citizen of the county but a few years, Col. McNeill had established an enviable reputation as a man and a citizen, and his death is a source of universal regret."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

INK STAINS.—In a visit to Marseilles, a little incident came within my observation which may prove serviceable to your large class of readers. In the *Hotel des Empereurs*, where I was residing, an inkstand was accidentally overturned upon a beautiful tablespread; those present thought that the cloth was ruined. A servant being called in to remove the article from the table, all were surprised when he assured us that no harm had been done, and more surprised still at witnessing the successful means resorted to for removing the ink stains. The servant sprinkled over the cloth a quantity of pepper and salt, and rubbed them over its surface. The mixture soon absorbed every portion of ink, and the table-spread was in as good a condition as before the accident. The spread was of woolen fabric. I have never had any occasion for testing the merits of this simple mixture when applied to other cloths, but it certainly would not be attended with any bad result.

AFRICAN ARRIVALS.—A cargo of ebony strangers landed on the coast, not two hundred miles from this City, on Wednesday morning. Many of them have gone to the interior to study the growth of Cotton, Corn and Rice.—*Charleston Courier, 30th ult.*

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—About noon of Monday 23rd ult., some forty convicts confined in the Missouri penitentiary, at Jefferson city, made a simultaneous attack upon the gate of the prison, and succeeded in forcing it open and effecting their escape. Twenty of them were recaptured, and about twenty more are still at large. In the effort seven were severely wounded, and three were killed outright by the guards of the prison. This bold revolt caused great excitement, and the prison guards and other citizens were out in all directions in pursuit of the convicts.

MY FRIENDS desirous to correspond with me, will please address me at Palestine P. O., Onslow County, N. C.

JOHN SHEPARD.

July 24th, 1860.—273-daw-3t.

We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860—41-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE, that Dr. A. SMALL finds himself compelled to close his Office and go into the country in search of health and recreation. But he hopes by the first of September, or earlier, to open it again, and apply himself to the business of his profession with renewed energy and good health.

July 30, 1860. 279-3t—49-1t

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded o again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.

April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

TURNIP SEED—TURNIP SEED.

FROM D. LANDRETH & SON, the most reliable Seed Growers in the country. For sale by

WALKER MEARES,
45 Market street.

July 16. 266-tf—47-3t

[*From the Family Journal.*]

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy and proof the most convincing that it is the *only* reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saratogian:*

"IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are *always* obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind and has triumphantly won for itself the name "*inimitable*" in spite of all the *attempted* imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising columns of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

July 21. 271—1m-d&w.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

July 28 and 29,.....Sampson.
August 4 and 5,.....Duplin.
" 11 and 12,.....Bladen.
" 18 and 19,.....Elizabeth.

C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Jno. R. Wallace, Esq., Mr. JAMES W. HANCHEY, to Miss CELIA A., daughter of James Quinn, Esq., all of Duplin.

At Wrightsville Sound, on the 20th July, by the Rev. Jonathan Ketchum, Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, to Mrs. MARTHA ATKINSON, relict of the late Evan Atkinson.

DIED.

In Onslow County, N. C., on Monday, the 23d of July, 1860, of "Cholera Infantum," SALLIE DUNN, daughter of Dr. Jno. W. and Bettie D. Hill, aged 1 year and 5 days.

Dearest parents let me go,
From this world of sin and woe;
I, like you, was born to die,
Meet me, parents in the sky.

COM.

At the residence of her grandfather, Council Wooten, Esq., on the morning of the 26th inst., NANNIE E. WOOTEN, daughter of Richard L. Wooten, Esq., in the seventh year of her age.

In Fayetteville, on the 29th inst., after a short illness of paralysis, Mrs. CAROLINE M. WINSLOW, relict of the late John Winslow, in the 76th year of her age.

SOUND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his entire LANDS, lying in Onslow county, near the New Hanover line, immediately on the Sound, and open to the sea. There are about 1500 acres in all, about 600 of which are cleared and well adapted to PEAS, CORN, &c. There are 100 acres of ISLAND LAND, which has, besides its fertility, the advantage of not requiring a single panel of fence for any purpose. On the place is a large and comfortable DWELLING AND ALL NECESSARY OUTHOUSES. It has also all the advantages of obtaining FISH AND OYSTERS during all seasons of the year. Lands sold to suit purchasers.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will please call and view the premises; and for further description, apply to

JNO. F. SPICER,
Wilmington, N. C., or
JNO. D. SPICER,
on the premises.

Aug. 2, 1860—49-tf

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.

GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

D. L. BROCK.

July 24th, 1860. 49-tf

ANY PERSON

WISHING to contract for ASH & POPLAR HEADING, will do well to address C. A. BYRD.

Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C. 49-1m

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence the 15th of August next, under the superintendence of Rev. James M. Sprunt, as Principal, with a full corps of competent assistants.

Board and rates of Tuition as formerly.

DICKSON MALLARD,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Aug. 2, 1860. 49-3t

WALL PAPER—WALL PAPER.

THE Largest and cheapest stock in the State. Paper-Hanging done at the shortest notice, by

C. POLVOGT,
Corner Front and Princess sts.

July 18.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 25	@	1 80
New	2 00	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	24
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	14½	@	15½
St. Domingo	12½	@	13½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	0	@	00
strict mid'g	00	@	00
good mid'g	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	15	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
Eggs, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 25	@	0 00
Superfine	7 00	@	0 00
Fine	6 75	@	0 00
Cross	6 50	@	0 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and upwards,			
per ton,	60	00	
Super. Lime	@50	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	75	@	80
Oats	47	@	48
Pease, Cow	75	@	80
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4½	@	4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 20
N. River	0 95	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	80	@	85
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	26
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	37	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 30
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 30
Hard	0 00	@	1 15
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	3 00	@	3 50
do. No. 1	2 50	@	2 25
do. No. 2	1 15	@	1 20
do. No. 3	1 05	@	0 00
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	34	@	35½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	40	@	1 60
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.	0	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14	@	14½
Middlings	13	@	13½
Shoulders	00	@	12
Hog round	13	@	13½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	10½	@	11
N. C. Lard	14	@	14½
West'n do	13½	@	14
Butter	20	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	21 00	@	22 00
Clear do	00 00	@	00 00
Butt	17 00	@	18 00
Beef, Mess	15 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton			
Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	15	@	35
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT.			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack.			
ground, cargo	95	@	1 00
do. fm store	1 05	@	1 15
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10	@	12
C. Yellow	9	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	3 00	@	3 25
STONES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	do.	00 @ 55
Flour	do.	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin	"	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	"	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	00	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin	"	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	"	00 @ 65
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1ST, 1860.

Since our last review considerable rain has fallen, and from all we can learn it has extended some distance in the interior, and that the river at Fayetteville had risen slightly on Saturday, so that the boats can now make their regular trips; as yet, however, but little produce has come in, though we may confidently look for larger arrivals during the coming week. The market for all descriptions has ruled unusually dull throughout the week, owing, in a great measure, to the scarcity of shipping, and prices of the leading articles still have a declining tendency. The following review contains the week's transactions:—

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended we have no change to report in the prices of this article. The receipts have been exceedingly light, and parcels have generally found sale on arrival at quotations in table below—the quantity arriving being barely sufficient for distillers' uses, owing mainly to which fact prices have been kept up, as the advices from abroad are by no means favorable, and indicate a declining tendency. The recent rains have caused a slight rise in the river, and the receipts may probably be better during the coming week. We quote sales of only 1,823 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Wednesday	160	$2 30	$2 30	$1 15
Thursday,	421	2 30	2 30	1 15
Friday	450	2 30	2 30	1 15
Saturday	110	2 30	2 30	1 15
Monday	521	2 30	2 30	1 15
Tuesday,	61	2 30	2 30	1 15
Wednesday	100	2 30	2 30	1 15

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For the week just ended we have to report a very quiet market for this article, and prices have further declined 1 a 1½ cent on last Wednesday's quotation—the sales on Monday being at 34 cents for straight, and 35½ cents for New York barrels. On Tuesday no sales were reported. This morning a sale was made at 34½ cents for straight, but buyers generally are offering only 34 cents. We quote sales of 1,907 bbls., as follows:

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

The Discussion.

Yesterday the candidates for the Senate and House of Commons for this county spoke in the Town Hall. We had got back yesterday morning, after having been two nights on the cars, going to and returning from Wilson—we had written out our notes of Gov. Ellis' speech in the forenoon, and seen our paper go to press, and felt used up; so we concluded not to try and attend the discussion, but the sound of applause drew us down to the Town Hall, when the discussion was about half through. Col. Person was making a calm, argumentative speech, addressing himself to the judgment of his audience, and occasionally eliciting irrepressible bursts of applause. Col. Person referred to national politics, to the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and to the platform upon which they stand, and to their prospects of being elected. He paid his respects to the State issues, and devoted some time to an exposition of the deceptions and dangerous character of the *ad valorem* hobby, as well as to the insincerity and inconsistency of its leading advocates.

Mr. Meares, one of the Opposition candidates for the Senate, arose, laboring, apparently, under very considerable excitement—it may have been his manner, but certainly it differed very much from our recollections of that manner when he served as Fillmore elector four years ago.

Mr. Meares "pitched in" from the word "go," talking about Democracy and Democrats as humbugs and the prince of humbugs. He figured the old party down to Tophet very soon. Assured all hands that George E. Badger was a very great man, agreeing in that opinion precisely with Mr. Badger himself. Mr. Badger had more sense than any twenty Democrats in the State, etc. Some folks' geese are all swans. Mr. Meares didn't quote old Hickory's opinion of John Bell. Pity Mr. Badger keeps the napkin so tightly wrapped round his talent. He might as well not have it for any good it does anybody else. Why a gentleman personally as clever as Mr. Meares should have indulged in such bitter invective we are unable to surmise, unless that he was galled by the prospect of the certain defeat of his party. Mr. Person's speech called for no such reply.

We have a word to say about the Democratic platform. The Democratic platform simply demands that the General Government should do its duty by extending to persons and property in the Territories or wherever its constitutional authority extends, full and adequate protection against all assaults or unlawful interference, no matter from what quarter they come. If we are afraid to claim our rights in the Union—afraid to demand that the General Government should do its simple duty, what use is there in having a General Government? What sense can there be in the Southern people paying taxes for the support of that Government? What in the world was the General Government established for, if not to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional authority extends? And yet, when the Democratic party asserts this plain right, the Opposition orators charge them with standing upon the same platform with the Free Soilers, and we know not what else.

Again, the Democratic platform contains the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean at the earliest practicable moment.

This, Mr. Meares said, was old Henry Clay Whiggery, etc. *The resolution goes for a bill only* "to the extent of the Constitutional authority of Congress." Now, upon the extent of that constitutional authority have arisen the differences between Mr. Clay's party and the Democratic party; and until it can be shown that the Democratic party has abandoned its own position and adopted that of Mr. Clay and his party, the objections urged by Mr. Meares are wholly without force or effect. Although the policy and sectional justice of granting alternate sections of the public lands to assist in the construction of railroads, has been severely questioned, no party has said that it is unconstitutional. Congress can constitutionally grant the right of way through the public domain. It can grant alternate sections; it can make a postal contract; it can give engineering aid as to a military road; it can make stipulations as to the conveyance of troops, arms and munitions of war.—Within its constitutional authority, and without violating one Democratic principle, Congress can do much to aid in the construction of a Pacific Railroad.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., opened the discussion. F. D. Poisson, Esq., followed—then Col. Person, and next O. P. Meares, Esq. We heard only the portions of the speeches of Messrs. Person and Meares above briefly referred to. Mr. Hall having no immediate competitor, addressed himself, as we learn, more to general politics, and made a stirring address. Mr. Poisson was also quite animated; not having heard him, we cannot say whether he devoted as much attention to Mr. Person as Mr. Meares did.

The discussion between the Sheriff candidates at night, was marked by mutual courtesy. The fact is, that the office is a desirable one, and two very clever gentlemen desire it, and that is about all the contest or controversy we could find between them. All beyond that amounts to very little.—*Daily Journal, 26th inst.*

☞ Gov. Ellis is precisely the same man that he was two years ago, only with this recommendation—that he has been tried and *not* found wanting. He has violated no pledge—failed to redeem no promise. No charge of official neglect can be brought against him—no sins of omission or commission can be laid at his door. Least of all, can such be charged by the people of Wilmington, for the promotion of whose interests he, as a North Carolinian, anxious to see a North Carolina port built up, has always manifested a warm solicitude. As a candidate for Governor, he opposed a project deeply affecting her interests and the interests of her works—as Governor he has neglected no proper opportunity to advance those interests; yet, strange as it may seem, there are few points at which the crusade for his defeat is more bitterly carried on. Is this right? We put it to every fair man if it is. Governor Ellis will be elected. Of that we have little doubt—none, indeed, if our Democratic friends half do their duty. Of a very large majority in the State we are certain, if all who really think he ought to be elected will only act according to their convictions. Shall it go forth, then, that the more friendly interest an executive officer of the State manifests in favor of the town of Wilmington, the more bitterly will his re-election be opposed by her citizens? We will not believe it.

Protection in the Territories—The LAW.

For public information we insert the following extract from *Brightly's Digest of Laws of the United States*, at page 11, note (*b*) in margin.

"The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and *equal* benefit; and every citizen has a right to take with him into the territory any article of property, *including his slaves*; which the Constitution recognises as property, and pledges the Federal Government for its protection."—Dred Scott v Sand ord, 19 How. 395.

We commend this authoritative statement of the *law* and the *Constitution* to the attention of those Opposition orators who, by denouncing the Democratic platform, make open war upon both.

POST OFFICES.—The Post Offices at the following places in North Carolina have been discontinued: At Lyons' Store, Bladen county; Sladesville, Hyde county, and Chimney Rock, Rutherford county.

A new office has been established at Blanche's, Forsythe county.

Speech of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,

At the Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting in New York, on Wednesday Evening, July 18th, 1860.

Mr. Dickinson spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Ever-fleeting Time has brought upon us another period prescribed by the Constitution for the election of Chief Magistrate of this great Confederacy—a popular struggle known to no people under heaven but ourselves, and exceeding in interest and importance anything known in the history of governments among men, civilized or savage. [Applause.]

Upon preceding similar cases, generally, it has been the good fortune of that great party to which you and I belong—of that party which has swayed the destinies of the country, and shaped its policy, from the days of Jefferson to the present moment—to stand united in principle and purpose and movement, like a Roman cohort in the best period of the mistress of the world. With such purposes, such principles, such united energies, and such harmonious action, the democratic party deserved and won the highest confidence and gratitude of the toiling masses—it bore aloft on its banner the sacred words equality—it plucked hoary-headed privilege by the beard, and arraigned error and pretension before the great tribunal of the people—it was radical in the reformation of abuses—it was conservative in the preservation of all that experience had approved—the Constitution was its pillar and its cloud, and progress was its watchword. [Applause.] Under its benign policy our borders extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific—we subdued and fertilized new territories—we civilized, educated, and absorbed their barbarous and semi-barbarous races, and nearly trebled the number of free sovereign States.—Overshadowing, monopolizing unconstitutional federal banks and protective tariffs, those devices of craft and fraud, that they might subsist upon the fruits of others' labor, have, after years of conflict with the democracy, finally been driven from the field and exterminated, and the only great work left them in the present crisis is to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution and the equality of the States. Its present Administration, by a wise and farseeing foreign and domestic policy, was silently advancing the great interests of the country in spite of the efforts of foes without and foes within, and democracy was in the zenith of its triumphs. If to-day that great conservative party of the people and the Constitution—the country's safety and the patriot's hope—is crippled and divided; if its power is weakened, its forces scattered, its energies weighed down, and there are forebodings that its proud banner may fall trailing in the dust, let it be remembered that it is not the fault of the party or its principles, or of its masses that it is thus degraded, but that it is because, in an evil moment, its management fell into the hands of the selfish, corrupt, and venal, who have betrayed the trusts half gained by stealth, half confided to them, and because, in attempting to use its power to advance personal ends only, they have destroyed its organization, divided it into sections and brought them into conflict with each other, instead of concentrating all its forces upon the enemies of the Constitution.

This organization, with many elements of personal cleverness, bodes evil to the best interests of true freedom and humanity; it is founded in sectional disturbance; its ailment is prejudice and passion; its efforts calculated to array State against State, section against section, man against man, brother against brother; to destroy all kindly relations and light up the fires of sectional discord and strife, to end in a battle of blood. Though its managers threw overboard its great founder and leader, Gov. Seward—(cheers and hisses)—because he had too plainly declared its principles, hoping thereby to conceal its dangerous tendencies, its true theories are belched by the Sumners and the Cheevers, and are reduced to practice by its John Browns. It disturbs and embitters the social relations; it severs the holy ties of religious brotherhood; it breaks the bonds of a common political faith; it blots out the great memories of the revolution; it destroys commercial interests and the interchanges of trade; it degrades us as a nation before the envious monarchies of earth, and deprives us of our inherent power to vindicate our rights; it sows broadcast the terrible seeds of domestic strife and passion, that the people may reap in due season a harvest of ashes and cecdal in.—[Applause.]

There was never a moment in the history of the democratic party, or a time when the masses of the people looked to the sitting of a National Convention with more confiding expectation than when it was about to assemble at Charleston in April last. There was never a time when such confidence was more wickedly, wantonly, and shamefully betrayed, when reasonable expectations were so madly blasted, as in the results produced by its action—its proceedings find no parallel in cigrace and degradation since the empire of the world was sold at auction for money. [Applause.] The democratic party, for its steady devotion to the principle of the Constitution, to its time-honored creed, for its grand national achievements and its past and holy associations, had won the confidence of the masses and wrung unwilling admiration from its hereditary opponents, and all good men looked to it, in this the evil day of our country, for deliverance and safety. Its Convention assembled at Charleston and organized for business. A holy man, arrayed in the robes of his sacred office, with raised hands and fervent supplication invokes the favor of the beneficent Being who has vouch-safed to us, as a people, so many blessings. The whisper of beauty is hushed in the galleries—the aged bow their gray hairs in sympathetic and deep devotion—levity is humbled in silence, and even lurking fraud is abashed and cowers for a hiding-place. [Sensation.] But the prayer is over, and a band of conspirators take possession of the assemblage, and, instead of a National Convention, a great huckstering bazaar is erected—a political trade sales is opened—mushroom men inaugurates her slimy and repulsive advent, and the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty Republic is put up like the board of a public pauper at the lowest bidder. Its proceedings bear evidence of deliberate and long-cherished design, of a combination and conspiracy to tie up minorities against them, and leave those free who were for them, and thus attain by fraud or force a particular result, regardless of popular sentiment or of consequences which might follow. [Cheers.]

The ruling faction had snuffed up the scent of four hundred millions of spoil, and for them the Administration of Douglas was expected to rain milk and honey, snow-powdered sugar, and hail Moffat's vegetable life-pills. [Great laughter.]

Under nearly two weeks of this application of the forcing process, the Convention proved unequal to the emeregency, and paused for breath; a portion of the delegations withdrew, and the residue adjourned to Baltimore for a period of some six weeks, for ventilation. The public had reason to hope that, separated from the influences that surrounded them, and no longer breathing the contagions they engendered, but inhaling a healthy moral atmosphere, they might return and discharge the duty which they had undertaken. But abstinence only edged their appetites, and their last state was worse than the first. The same drilled, packed, machine majority met again—composed of delegates from a portion of States, and assumed to sit in judgment upon the rights of regular delegates from another portion—to punish them for some non-conformity to the majority standard or other delinquency—in short, to deny to sovereign democratic States the right to return to their seats at Baltimore, because they did not occupy them for the whole period of the protracted sitting at Charleston—a question belonging entirely to the constituency of these delegations alone, and with which the National Convention had no business whatsoever! And not only were these delegations expelled under such pretences, but bogus delegations, made up to suit the convenience and necessity of the occasion, were put in their places. [Applause.]

A decision so abhorrent to every principle of common fairness—so replete with outrage and usurpation—divided, dismembered and broke up the Convention, as it should have done, and as every sensible mind saw it would do, and I commend with my whole heart the spirit, and approve the conduct of the president, Gen. Cushing, who refused longer to preside over the tyrannous cabal, and of the delegations who, under the same president, re-organized and placed in nomination Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane.

The remaining faction, made up chiefly of delegates from republican States, whose delegations were the authors of the great wrong, deprived of their head and without a democratic body, proceeded to nominate Messrs. Douglas and Fitzpatrick, as we were informed amidst tremendous enthusiasm.—Vermont and the other New England States, and the whole Northwest, were pledged to Mr. Douglas (subject of course to a *slight incumbrance*, held by one Abraham Lincoln) with deafening applause. [Laughter.] Some Baltimore boatmen, descending the Mississippi, in rather a jolly mood, passed a house on the shore where they were fiddling and dancing on the piazza. The boat fell into an eddy, and once in each half hour passed the house again, and the boatmen swore they were fiddling and dancing in every house for a hundred miles on the shore of the river; while they had been revolving in an eddy and had seen *but one*. The Douglas strength is estimated in the same way.

Waiving all questions of the merits or demerits of Mr. Douglas, as a candidate, his pretensions were pressed upon the Convention—sometimes under the pretence of a platform upon which he could stand with convenience—sometimes in the admission and rejection of delegates by the process of machinery and management, and at other times, in the direct presentation of his name beyond all precedents or bounds of courtesy or reason—in a manner, and in a spirit, and with a feeling which spoke defiance to nearly one half of the States of the Confederacy, when it was well known they would not acquiesce in his nomination—that they would not support him if nominated—and that he could not be elected without their votes—pressed, too, in a tone and temper, and with a dogged and obstinate persistence which was well calculated, if it was not intended, to break up the Convention or force it into obedience to the behests of a combination.

The authors of this outrage, whom we should hold accountable, and who are justly and directly chargeable with it, were the ruling majority of the New York delegation.—They held the balance of power, and madly, and selfishly, and corruptly used it for the disruption of the democratic party in endeavoring to force it up to a fixed point to subserve their infamous schemes. They were there charged with high responsibilities by a patriotic and confiding constituency—in a crisis of unusual interest in the history of the party and the country—they, in an evil moment, held in their leprous hands the destinies of a noble party and of this great country; they professed to be governed by honorable considerations, and to desire the unity, and harmony, and success of the democracy; they proclaimed, personally and through their accredited organs, that, in their view, the Southern States were entitled to name a candidate, and declared that it would be their first policy to second such suggestions as were made in that quarter, and support such candidate as should be named by, or be most acceptable to, the South, and with such professions and false pretences on their lips they went to Charleston. But from the moment they entered the Convention at Charleston until it was finally broken up by their base conduct and worse faith at Baltimore—conduct which secured them the designation of political gamblers upon the floor of the Convention—their every act was to oppose the wishes and resist each, any, and every candidate who would be acceptable to the Southern States, and their every effort, in season and out of season, by night and by day, was to force upon the Southern States a candidate whose creed they repudiated and condemned—a candidate they had declared in the most solemn form, and with repeated asseverations, they could not and would not support—a candidate who was at open war with the democratic Administration, who had but a single supporter in the democratic Senate, and whose especial adherents had just aided the republicans in the election of a Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives—two of the most influential and commanding positions in the Government. [Applause.]

Those who ruled, and dictated to, and wielded the vote of the New York delegation, through the fraudulent process of a unit vote—a rule forced upon a large minority of this delegation to stifle their sentiments, while small minorities were released from it, in others, to suit the purposes of the conspirators, will hereafter be known by the name plainly branded upon their guilty foreheads, at Charleston—"Political Gamblers!"—who hang testering upon the lobbies of State and Federal legislation to purchase chartered privileges and immunity by corrupt appliances—who thrive in its fetid atmosphere, and swell to obese proportions like vultures upon offal, office breakers who crawl and cringe around the footsteps of power, and by false pretences procure themselves, or vile tools, places of official trust and emolument, that they may pack and control caucuses and conventions at the expense of the people they defraud and betray, while honest men are engaged in their industrial avocations to earn their bread.

Oh, how has once the noble spirit of the democracy fled from such contaminating approaches! Rome whose proud banner once waved triumphant over a conquered world, degenerated in the pursuit of sensual delights to a band of fiddlers and dancers, and the democratic party of New York, founded in the spirit of Jefferson, and emulating, for many years, the noble efforts of a Jackson and a Tompkins, has, in the hands of "political gamblers," been degraded by practices which would dishonor the resorts of a Peter Funk in cast-off clothing; cheating the sentiment of the people of the State and nation; cheating a great and confiding party, whose principles they put on as a disguise, for the purpose of enabling them to cheat; cheating the Convention which admitted them to seats; cheating delegations who trusted them; cheating everybody and everything with which they came in contact except Mr. Douglas, their nominee, and then lamenting through their accredited organs, from day to day, that the Convention had not remained together so that they might finally have cheated him. [Great laughter.]

They have overthrown the democratic masses, but "woe to the riders that trampled them down." Political gamblers! you have breathed your contagion throughout the democratic citadel, and profaned and polluted its very walls. You have defiled its holy places by your corrupting influence; unclean beasts fold in the area of its temples, and filthy reptiles have inhabited the sanctuary of its gods. Its towering Eagle of Liberty has fled, for a brief season, and foul ravens croak for prey and whet their bloody beaks and dirty talons upon its sacred altars. Political gamblers, you have perpetrated your last cheat—consummated your last fraud upon the democratic party, for you will never again be trusted. Henceforth you will be held and treated as political outlaws, and set at defiance. There is no fox so crafty but his hide finally goes to the hatters. [Laughter.]—You will hang upon its skirts to regain power, and lie in ambush for revenge; but as an open enemy you are powerless, and are only dangerous to those who trust you. With parties, and especially cliques, who betray trusts and abuse power, as with individuals, there is a day of reckoning and retribution, and yours is at hand:

"For time at last sets all things even,
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong." [Applause.]

The defection of a wing of the democratic party in 1847, under cover of advocating "free-soil" principles, defeated Gen. Cass in 1848, and prostrated the power of the Democratic party in the State and nation. While its sections were yet standing, or profe-sing to stand, on principles or doctrines in direct antagonism to each other, there were those who advocated a coalition of sections, and a division of spoils, for the purpose of securing patronage and of "beating the whigs." Regarding it as most shamefully demoralizing, I resisted it with all the force I could summon, and all the arguments I could command; but the necessities of office-seeking patriotism were too strong for me, and under the ministrations of some who had received a taste of official favor, and were willing to barter principles for place, and the acquescence of good natured weakness, the foul scheme was consummated; *individuals* obtained place and the moral foundations of the party were shaken. [Applause.] From that day to the present elements, therefore unknown and unheard of in the history of the party, became rife, wielded by "political gamblers." Since then caucuses have been run by contract, conventions have been packed, and the management of the party machinery has been assigned to its chief and assistant engineers, with as much precision and regard to minutiæ as the running of railroad trains. [Laughter.] When a corps of hands were wanted to falsify domestic history at Washington and culminate faithful democrats and honest men they were in motion with all the alacrity of police detectives who start to arrest and punish, *not perpetrate fraud*. In short they usually keep stationed there a drill-sergeant and a file of men to serve in emergencies. When an office was vacant, or a job of depleting the treasury was in the market, they snuffed up the spoil with that keen instinct given to all the birds of evil omen, and demanded it as their lawful booty. They were "political gamblers" by trade, and pursued their avocation with appropriate and shameless desperation.

Administrations which have known or ought to have known their bleeding and blackened history, which knew or should have known their corruption, and should have shunned them as they would a contact with the plague, though at first regarding this clique as

"A monster of such frightful mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen,"

have usually realized the humiliating illustration of the poet and

"Being once familiar with its face,
First see, then pity, then embrace."

Hereafter, when democrats or others abroad fail to understand what they term the *tangled web of New York Politics*, let them understand that nine tenths of the "tangled web" and embarrassment to the democratic party has arisen abroad—because this same clique of "political gamblers," who make politics a business, have been enabled to fasten their fangs upon the party organizations at home from being recognised and clothed with power, and place, and patronage abroad, and that they have been recognised and rewarded abroad, for the alleged reason that they had power and position at home!—which power and position they gain by the very patronage placed in their hands by those having its dispensation. This enables them to drive a profitable trade in political affairs, when democrats are prosecuting their ordinary pursuits and looking to popular sentiment to direct political affairs. [Applause.]

This clique and its accomplices and sympathizers professed free-soil doctrines until they were universally repudiated and condemned by the democratic party everywhere, and then, without the least inconvenience, professed the doctrines of the democratic party with equal zeal, and probably about equal sincerity. Though I opposed their recognition as democrats by the party so long ago as they refused to stand upon its platform, yet they were bargained in, and I could do so no longer when they professed and acknowledged its whole creed, and swore allegiance again to its principles. Many of the old free soil ring have proved to be among the most reliable and faithful members in the party. But I have looked on all the movements of the particular clique of whom I speak with distrust, and would gladly have seen them perform quarantine before landing. But they have sapped and mined the democratic edifice so long that they knew its weak points, and, having perfected their machinery accordingly, they were enabled to influence its movements and to rule or ruin in party affairs, generally doing the *last* when they failed to accomplish the *first*. Thus they became formidable, and thus did a great and generous party yield to their impious demands from time to time, rather than see their treacherous arms turned against the democratic encampment, while its hosts were engaged in a great political battle with its open enemies. [Applause.]

As the great conflict of 1860 approached, it was obvious that New York must be the battle-ground over the Constitution, and bear a conspicuous part in the struggle, if, indeed, her potential act did not decide it for good or for evil. In view of this, I early determined to consult no divisions in the ranks, for any purpose, under any circumstances. I knew that divisions, no matter how arising, would produce certain and inevitable defeat. I knew that this clique of politicians had abated not one jot or tittle of their rule-or-ruin policy. I know it was loud in its professions of harmony, for foreign consumption, and to gull the masses, and I determined to take it at its word—to discountenance all divisions; to obtain as fair a selection of delegates to the National Convention as possible, and to make a last final experimental effort for union for the sake of the Union! Events at Syracuse, whither I went to promote reconciliations and prevent disruptions, gave my voice a potential influence. I exerted it to bring all elements into one organization, which should fairly represent the Empire State, and, though the effort was censured by some and resisted by others and criticized by mole-eyed vision, it was substantially successful. I appealed to the masses throughout the State in popular addresses, and the democracy responded by electing the most important portion of the ticket placed in nomination. But a single delegated representation was recognised at Charleston, and if that delegation had discharged—nay, if it had not *grossly violated—its duty*, the State of New York in this great contest would have been the surest State in the Union for the democratic nominees.

When the Syracuse convention of 1859 approached, I could have remained at home, and permitted a division, which I saw was almost certain; the division would have come; New York would have been prostrate, and I and my friends should have been charged with producing it, and good-natured credulity abroad would have believed the asseverations of those whose vocation it is to verify such falsehood. I could have joined others, and have ministered to the just but profitless revenges of true and faithful men, for a long catalogue of wrongs, but I preferred to look forward for the benefit of all, rather than backwards to gratify the just resentments of the few. I could have seconded others in some Quixotic expedition to attain results, to minister to far-fetched individual hopes, but each of these would have left New York powerless for good, and old-line democrats seemingly responsible, and I determined to give those who had power to rule or ruin, and a determination suited to the occasion, undisputed power to rule, after associating with them all the good influences I could command. They professed to desire harmony, unity and conciliation. I proposed to take them at their word, without saying how much or how little faith I had in their professions. I saw they would have the power. I determined they should have, so far as I could control it, the responsibility also. I knew that if they fairly and faithfully represented the State, they would merit and receive the commendation of all good democrats, and that the party would be compensated in the results which would follow. I knew if by treacherous schemes and gambling resorts they betrayed their trust, and repeated the cheats abroad which they practised at home, they would expose to the world their own perfidious natures, and destroy themselves forever, and defeat their further power for mischief at home and abroad, and that the democratic party of New York could afford unbounded compensation for a consummation so devoutly to be wished. [Applause.] In short, I say, they would have the power. I meant they should have the responsibility with it, and they had both.—The power they might have exercised so as to have given life, and health, and joy, and unquestioned success to the democratic party of the State and nation. But they chose to exercise it in an opposite direction, and now let them prepare for the responsibility which they cannot escape. They have, that they might advance the selfish purposes of a corrupt clique, with malice aforethought, wickedly and wantonly committed the crime—let them stand up in the world's pillory and suffer the penalty due to falsehood, treachery, ingratitude and baseness. When I threw my whole soul into an effort to unite the democratic party of this State, I determined if it was finally unsuccessful, because of the bad conduct of this trading combination, that I would never again make an effort to unite the party with such material in it. That effort at union would have been crowned with complete success but for them, for the ranks of the party had closed up, and the masses hailed a deliverance from internal division and strife as a proud day in their country's history. But they have torn open again its wounds to subserve their own selfish schemes, and now let division be the order of the day until these faithless "political gamblers" are driven without the pale of the democratic party forever. So totally abhorred as they are that we shall sooner attain success without than with them, and we have proved now, to the satisfaction of all, how vain the attempt for a party to repose upon such rotten foundation, and hereafter their power will not be courted, nor their necessities rewarded by democratic administrations. No, I shall hereafter make no efforts for union where they are to be recognized, but war upon any faction under their treacherous rule, and nothing but action will follow their lead.

"Twice have I sought Clan-Alpine's glen
In peace, but when I come again
I come with banner, brand, and bow,
As leader seeks his mortal foe."

[Applause.]

Much has been said on the subject of non-intervention and squatter sovereignty, as it is termed, and there has been much more said upon them than has been understood by those who have said it. And it would be well for the political magpies, who chatter so flippantly upon the subject, to learn their lesson before they prate it. [Laughter.] The two principles, which really have no relation to each other, and are entirely different, have been strangely and unpardonably confounded, but I will state the true definitions of each separately: Non-intervention means that there should be no intervention to extend or prohibit slavery in the Territories, but that the people of the States and the Territories should be left, while a Territory, to enjoy just such rights as to carrying their slaves with them when removing into the Territories or exclusion therefrom, as it should be held by the courts belonging to them. Squatter Sovereignty claims the sovereign right of the people of a Territory to exclude the introduction of slavery from the Territory, by hostile territorial legislation, regardless of the construction given to the Constitution by the decisions of the Supreme Court. Before the Dred Scott decision this was an open question; since that decision, it is so no longer. The difference is plainly this: non-intervention by Congress and qualified popular sovereignty proposed such territorial legislation as should be in deference to, subject to, and in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court upon the great question. Squatter sovereignty defies the authority of the courts, and asserts the power of the territorial legislature to exclude slavery from the Territory by law, absolutely regardless of the construction given to the Constitution by the Court.

It has been often said, with truth, that I was the first to introduce the principle of non-intervention and qualified popular sovereignty into Congress for the government of the Territories. When the doctrine has been regarded with disfavor it has been assigned to me; but when it has been greeted with popular applause it has had numerous claimants. It has sometimes been said, but erroneously, that I was an advocate, if not the author, of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I was, and am, an advocate of non-intervention, with qualified popular sovereignty; that is, with the right of the people to legislate in harmony with the Constitution for their domestic government. I never was an advocate for, or a believer in, the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and hold it to be an out-and-out absurdity, for it makes the laws of a territorial legislature to override the Constitution of the United States.

The resolutions which I introduced in 1847, proposing non-intervention in the Territories, and suggesting the principle of popular sovereignty in a qualified form, proposed, as shown by the speech with which followed their introduction, that the territorial legislature should keep in view such construction as should be given to the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and legislate in harmony with and in declaratory obedience to it. They were never brought to a vote because practical measures, involving the precise question, came under consideration soon after their introduction, and for no other reason.

In 1848, Mr. Calhoun, myself, and others, were upon the committee charged with a bill, known as the Clayton Compromise. I proposed, and Mr. Calhoun assented, that the bill should be framed upon the principle of non-intervention, and it was so framed, and so passed the Senate, but was, near the close of the session, laid on the table in the House of Representatives. The only difference between Mr. Calhoun and myself upon the subject, then or at any other time, was this: he proposed that the bill should recognise, in declaratory form, the right of the citizens of all the States to go to the common Territories with their property, slave property included, and there be protected. Without affirming or denying his position, I proposed, as it was an unsettled question, and strictly belonged to the judiciary, to leave it to be decided by the courts, to which he readily assented, remarking that the South had such entire confidence in the position, that they were willing to stand upon non-intervention, and await a judicial construction of the Constitution, and of their rights in the Territories. The position of Mr. Calhoun has since been fully vindicated and sustained by the Dred Scott decision.

The compromise measures of 1850 were based upon the same non-intervention idea, and while they were under discussion in the Senate of the United States, I had the honor to state my position there in a speech upon the floor, as follows:

"Now, sir, I wish to say, once for all, that it is not my intention, either directly or indirectly, to favor, by voice or vote, the extension of slavery, or the restriction of slavery in the Territories by Congress, or any interference with the subject whatever. Nor am I influenced in this conclusion by the local laws of the Territory in question, either natural or artificial—the laws of nature or the laws of man; and, for all the purposes of the present action, I will not inquire what they are in either respect. I will stand upon the true principles of non-intervention, in the broadest possible sense, for non-intervention's sake, to uphold the fundamental principles of freedom, and for no other reason, and will leave the people of the Territories and of the States to such rights and privileges as are theirs under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without addition or diminution from such rights by the action of Congress."

The Kansas and Nebraska bill, except in its disturbance of the Missouri line, contained no new principle whatever, but copied the same non intervention principle which had been recognised by Congress, and awaited the judicial construction of the Constitution.

After the passage of all these measures came the Dred Scot decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced after unusual labor and deliberation, construing the Constitution and the rights of citizens of States in the Territories, as Mr. Calhoun and other Southern statesmen had contended, and thus settling the question forever, for all those who propose to abide by the Constitution and laws. The substance of the decision was this:

"The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through the agent and trustee—the Federal Government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the Territory which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizens, whenever the Territory is opened to settlement, both enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Congress, Congress has no right to prohibit the citizens of any particular State or States from taking up there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any it must be open to all, upon equal and the same terms.

"Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognises as property. The Constitution of the United States recognises slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it, and Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind. The act of Congress therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States from taking with him slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom."

Now, if all had acquiesced in this decision, like good citizens, had yielded willing and cheerful assent and obedience to it as an authentic construction of the fundamental law, by the highest tribunal, the question of slavery in the Territories would have been at rest, and the democratic party would have been on its way rejoicing. But every kind of means was resorted to to evade it. Rampant abolitionism, more manly than its accomplices in mischief, openly denounced it and defied it, as it is wont to do all legal obstacles to the consummation of its own distempered idea—demagogueism inflated itself—fanaticism foamed, and trimming cowardice shrunk around it, and insisted that the question was not decided—and all these combined together sought to deny to the citizens of the slave States the benefits of the decision, either in theory or practice.

I repeat, the South were satisfied with non-intervention, awaiting in good faith the decision of the courts before this adjudication; since the decision, they would have been satisfied with non-intervention, and the acknowledgment and practical execution of it according to its fair and equitable spirit. [Applause.]

The South did not object to Mr. Douglas because of his principles of non-intervention, nor because of his doctrines of qualified popular sovereignty in the Territories, as is so often and so pompously alleged; but their opposition to him arises, to say nothing of his unfortunate controversy with the Administration, from his advocacy of what they regard as a most rank and mischievous error, the squatter-sovereignty heresy; contending as he does, as we have already seen, that notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, holding that all citizens with their property are to be admitted there on equal terms—slave property included—a territorial legislature may, by its enacted law, exclude slave property from the Territory; thus virtually investing a territorial legislature with power to annul this provision of the Constitution as construed by the highest legal tribunal known to the law.

These are the articles of creed proposed by Mr. Douglas to which the South object. In the celebrated campaign debate with Mr. Lincoln, previous to the Dred Scott decision, in answer to certain questions proposed by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Douglas answered as follows:

"The next question propounded to me by Mr. Lincoln is, can the people of a Territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution? I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois, that, in my opinion, the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution. Mr. Lincoln knew that I had answered that question over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854, in 1855, and in 1856, and he has no excuse for pretending to be in doubt as to my position on that question."

After the Dred Scott decision had been pronounced and published, Mr. Douglas states his position thus:

"It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it as they please, for that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature; and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln deems my answer satisfactory on that point."

If it be true that the territorial legislature can by an act exclude the citizen of a Southern State, with his slave property, from all enjoyments of and participation in the common territorial property of all the States, as is asserted by Mr. Douglas, the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court and the rights of person and property there are the playthings of a territorial legislature, to be put up and down, to be given or taken away at pleasure.

For these doctrines the Southern States refused to accept Mr. Douglas as a candidate; and who, had he been with and of them, would have done otherwise? But whether the Southern States were reasonable or capricious in their refusal to accept and support Mr. Douglas, they had taken their stand deliberately, after mature consideration—their avowal was before the country and was well understood; and, unless he had some pre-emptive right to the nomination, which is not conceded, they had a right to set him aside as a mere matter of choice, without any reason whatever. These States held one hundred and twenty electoral votes, sure, for the democracy with an acceptable candidate, while every other State except those on the Pacific was counted against us or doubtful, and yet managers of the minority and doubtful States, by artifice and combinations, sought, through the strangely-protracted sessions of the Conventions held at Charleston and Baltimore, to force this one candidate upon the Southern States, and in this persistent and insane effort first dismembered and then adjourned the Convention at Charleston, and finally divided and broke it up at Baltimore. It was of all others an occasion when all mere individual preferences should have been forgotten and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas or nothing, and hence the result. The Convention broken up—the party divided—and all for a candidate who cannot get a single electoral vote.

The democratic party, under such rule, is like the serpent in the fable, which gave up the lead for a time to the tail instead of the head, to prevent its clamor, and in attempting to go tail foremost it stuck fast, and thus remained—the tail refusing to give up the right to go ahead. And thus will the democratic party remain until it sheds its tapering extremity which insists on being honored with command.—[Applause.]

For the purpose of turning attention from the weakness and absurdity of their own position, for the mad and selfish prostration of the democratic party—to alarm the fears of the timid—shake the knees of the weak, and minister to the morbid cravings of a lingering and dormant abolitionism, they proclaim that the national democracy who have placed in nomination Breckinridge and Lane, are the advocates of a slave code for the Territories. This ideal bantling was begotten by design upon ignorance, and is supported by empty noise and brazen clamor. The platform asked for, and insisted upon, by Southern States, was just what the Constitution entitles them to, as construed by the Supreme Court, and nothing more. Here it is in all its length and breadth, as adopted in the Convention of democratic States which nominated Breckinridge and Lane. It is the same non-intervention which every true democrat has advocated, and giving effect to the decision of the court, and nothing more. Let every democrat read it with unclouded vision, and not through the smoked glass of incipient abolitionism; let him analyze it carefully, and then tell us in what section, or sentence, or syllable this terrific *slave code* reposes; and when read, and weighed, and understood, let all who cannot subscribe to the great principles of personal and State equality there enunciated, as established and guaranteed by the Constitution, and authorized and vindicated by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, remember that he has taken the first lesson in abolition republicanism, and is already on his way to that organization in his sympathy with a sectional, bigoted creed and narrow political belief.

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Let us hereafter hear no more from any one professing the democratic creed, and pretending devotion and obedience to the Constitution and laws, in denunciation of the Southern Democratic States, or asserting that they have either proposed or demanded a slave code, or that the Convention of democratic States which nominated Breckinridge and Lane have adopted one, but let all such fool